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foreign commercial bank, an electronic terminal, or a loan production office.

- (m) *Person* means a natural person, corporation, or other business entity.
- (n) Relevant metropolitan statistical area (RMSA) means an MSA, a primary MSA, or a consolidated MSA that is not comprised of designated primary MSAs to the extent that these terms are defined and applied by the Office of Management and Budget.
- (o) Representative or nominee means a natural person who serves as a management official and has an obligation to act on behalf of another person with respect to management responsibilities. NCUA will find that a person has an obligation to act on behalf of another person only if the first person has an agreement, express or implied, to act on behalf of the second person with respect to management responsibilities. NCUA will determine, after giving the affected persons an opportunity to respond, whether a person is a representative or nominee.
- (p) Total assets. (1) The term total assets means assets measured on a consolidated basis and reported in the most recent fiscal year-end Consolidated Report of Condition and Income.
- (2) The term *total assets* does not include:
- (i) Assets of a diversified savings and loan holding company as defined by section 10(a)(1)(F) of the Home Owners' Loan Act (12 U.S.C. 1467a(a)(1)(F)) other than the assets of its depository institution affiliate;
- (ii) Assets of a bank holding company that is exempt from the prohibitions of section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 pursuant to an order issued under section 4(d) of that Act (12 U.S.C. 1843(d)) other than the assets of its depository institution affiliate; or
- (iii) Assets of offices of a foreign commercial bank other than the assets of its United States branch or agency.
- (q) United States includes any State or territory of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

[61 FR 50702, Sept. 27, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 66360, Nov. 26, 1999]

§711.3 Prohibitions.

- (a) Community. A management official of a depository organization may not serve at the same time as a management official of an unaffiliated depository organization in question (or a depository institution affiliate thereof) have offices in the same community.
- (b) RMSA. A management official of a depository organization may not serve at the same time as a management official of an unaffiliated depository organization if the depository organizations in question (or a depository institution affiliate thereof) have offices in the same RMSA and each depository organization has total assets of \$20 million or more.
- (c) Major assets. A management official of a depository organization with total assets exceeding \$2.5 billion (or any affiliate thereof) may not serve at the same time as a management official of an unaffiliated depository organization with total assets exceeding \$1.5 billion (or any affiliate thereof). regardless of the location of the two depository organizations. The NCUA will adjust these thresholds, as necessary, based on year-to-year change in the average of the Consumer Price Index for the Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, not seasonally adjusted, with rounding to the nearest \$100 million. The NCUA will announce the revised thresholds by publishing a notice in the Federal Register.

[61 FR 50702, Sept. 27, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 66360, Nov. 26, 1999]

§ 711.4 Interlocking relationships permitted by statute.

The prohibitions of §711.3 do not apply in the case of any one or more of the following organizations or to a subsidiary thereof:

- (a) A depository organization that has been placed formally in liquidation, or which is in the hands of a receiver, conservator, or other official exercising a similar function;
- (b) A corporation operating under section 25 or section 25A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* and 12 U.S.C. 611 *et seq.*, respectively) (Edge Corporations and Agreement Corporations);

- (c) A credit union being served by a management official of another credit union:
- (d) A depository organization that does not do business within the United States except as an incident to its activities outside the United States;
- (e) A State-chartered savings and loan guaranty corporation;
- (f) A Federal Home Loan Bank or any other bank organized solely to serve depository institutions (a bankers' bank) or solely for the purpose of providing securities clearing services and services related thereto for depository institutions and securities companies;
- (g) A depository organization that is closed or is in danger of closing as determined by the appropriate Federal depository institutions regulatory agency and is acquired by another depository organization. This exemption lasts for five years, beginning on the date the depository organization is acquired; and
- (h)(1) A diversified savings and loan holding company (as defined in section 10(a)(1)(F) of the Home Owners' Loan Act (12 U.S.C. 1467a(a)(1)(F)) with respect to the service of a director of such company who also is a director of an unaffiliated depository organization if:
- (i) Both the diversified savings and loan holding company and the unaffiliated depository organization notify their appropriate Federal depository institutions regulatory agency at least 60 days before the dual service is proposed to begin; and
- (ii) The appropriate regulatory agency does not disapprove the dual service before the end of the 60-day period.
- (2) The NCUA Board or its designee may disapprove a notice of proposed service if it finds that:
- (i) The service cannot be structured or limited so as to preclude an anticompetitive effect in financial services in any part of the United States;
- (ii) The service would lead to substantial conflicts of interest or unsafe or unsound practices; or
- (iii) The notificant failed to furnish all the information required by NCUA.
- (3) The NCUA Board or its designee may require that any interlock permitted under this paragraph (h) be terminated if a change in circumstances

occurs with respect to one of the interlocked depository organizations that would have provided a basis for disapproval of the interlock during the notice period.

§711.5 Small market share exemption.

- (a) *Exemption*. A management interlock that is prohibited by §711.3(a) or §711.3(b) is permissible, provided:
- (1) The interlock is not prohibited by §711.3(c); and
- (2) The depository organizations (and their depository institution affiliates) hold, in the aggregate, no more than 20% of the deposits, in each RMSA or community in which the depository organizations (or their depository institution affiliates) are located. The amount of deposits will be determined by reference to the most recent annual Summary of Deposits published by the FDIC. This information is available on the Internet at http://www.fdic.gov.
- (b) Confirmation and records. Each depository organization must maintain records sufficient to support its determination of eligibility for the exemption under paragraph (a) of this section, and must reconfirm that determination on an annual basis.

[64 FR 66360, Nov. 26, 1999]

§711.6 General exemption.

- (a) Exemption. NCUA may, by agency order issued following receipt of an application, exempt an interlock from the prohibitions in §711.3, if NCUA finds that the interlock would not result in a monopoly or substantial lessening of competition, and would not present other safety and soundness concerns.
- (b) Presumptions. In reviewing applications for an exemption under this section, NCUA will apply a rebuttable presumption that an interlock will not result in a monopoly or substantial lessening of competition if the depository organization seeking to add a management official:
- (1) Primarily serves, low- and moderate-income areas;
- (2) Is controlled or managed by persons who are members of a minority group or women;
- (3) Is a depository institution that has been chartered for less than two years: or